

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>	
Preface .....	iii	1/A5
Overview of Trade in 1976 .....	1	1/A8
Patterns of Trade .....	1	1/A8
Slight Gain in Exports .....	2	1/A9
Import Bill Plummets .....	3	1/A10
Outlook for 1977 .....	5	1/A12
Trade to the Forefront .....	5	1/A12
Modest Export Growth Expected .....	6	1/A13
Agricultural Imports Escalate .....	6	1/A13
Major Trading Partners in 1977 .....	8	1/B1

## APPENDIX

### (Tables)

	<i>Page</i>	
Table A-1. China: Balance of Trade .....	9	1/B2
Table A-2. China: Trade by Area and Country .....	10	1/B3
Table A-3. China: Commodity Composition of Exports, by Area .....	12	1/B5
Table A-4. China: Commodity Composition of Imports, by Area .....	13	1/B6
Table A-5. China: Commodity Composition of Exports to Selected Countries, 1976 .....	14	1/B7
Table A-6. China: Commodity Composition of Imports From Selected Countries, 1976 .....	15	1/B8
Table A-7. China: Destination of PRC Reexports Through Hong Kong .....	16	1/B9
Table A-8. China: Commodity Composition of PRC Reexports Through Hong Kong.....	16	1/B9
Table A-9. China: Imports of Grain and Chemical Fertilizer .....	16	1/B9
Table A-10. China: Partial Trade Returns, 1977 .....	17	1/B10
Table A-11. China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports .....	18	1/B11

JAN 4 1978



National  
Foreign  
Assessment  
Center

PREX 3.10/57 77-10674

**COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL**

# **China: International Trade, 1976-77**

**A Research Paper**

VOCLC  
5/6/78

**Available For  
Distribution From DOCEX**

ER 77-10674  
November 1977

This publication is prepared for the use of U.S. Government officials. The format, coverage and contents of the publication are designed to meet the specific requirements of those users. U.S. Government officials may obtain additional copies of this document directly or through liaison channels from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Non-U.S. Government users may obtain this along with similar CIA publications on a subscription basis by addressing inquiries to:

Document Expediting (DOCEX) Project  
Exchange and Gift Division  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. 20540

Non-U.S. Government users not interested in the DOCEX Project subscription service may purchase reproductions of specific publications on an individual basis from:

Photoduplication Service  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. 20540

## TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
Table 1. China: Price Changes for Trade With Non-Communist Countries.....	4
Table 2. China: Exports to Non-Communist Countries .....	4
Table 3. China: Imports from Non-Communist Countries .....	5

## ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Figure 1. China: Geographic Distribution of Trade, 1976 .....	iv
Figure 2. Highlights of US-China Trade.....	2
Figure 3. China: Commodity Composition of Trade.....	3
Figure 4. China: Index of Trade with Leading Non-Communist Trade Partners .....	7

## PREFACE

This research paper updates ER 76-10610, *People's Republic of China: International Trade Handbook*, October 1976. It contains the following information: a short text, assessing Chinese trade during 1976 and giving a preliminary estimate of the likely level of trade during 1977, and an appendix, comprising Tables A-1 through A-11, which cover trade trends, trading partners, and commodity composition.

The statistical data are based on the official statistics of China's trading partners, where available. Statistics for Chinese trade with the non-Communist developed countries are essentially complete, but statistics for trade with the less developed countries are fragmentary. Statistics on China's trade with the USSR and most East European countries are available. Statistics are not available for other Communist countries, and estimates for these countries are based on trade agreements and other trade indicators. Non-Communist trade statistics have been adjusted to place Chinese exports on an f.o.b. basis and Chinese imports on a c.i.f. basis.\* As of this edition, data for trade with Hong Kong include both reexports of Chinese goods to third countries and reexports of third country goods to China. Separate tables show Hong Kong reexports of Chinese goods by destination and commodity composition. Trade aggregates for previous years have been revised to reflect this change. Because of rounding, components in the statistical tables may not add to the totals shown.

The grouping of non-Communist countries is as follows: **developed countries**, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand in East Asia and the Pacific; all countries in Western Europe; and Canada and the United States in North America; **less developed countries**, including all Southeast Asian countries except Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; all South Asian and Near Eastern countries; all countries in Africa except South Africa; and all countries in Latin America except Cuba; and **Hong Kong and Macao**.

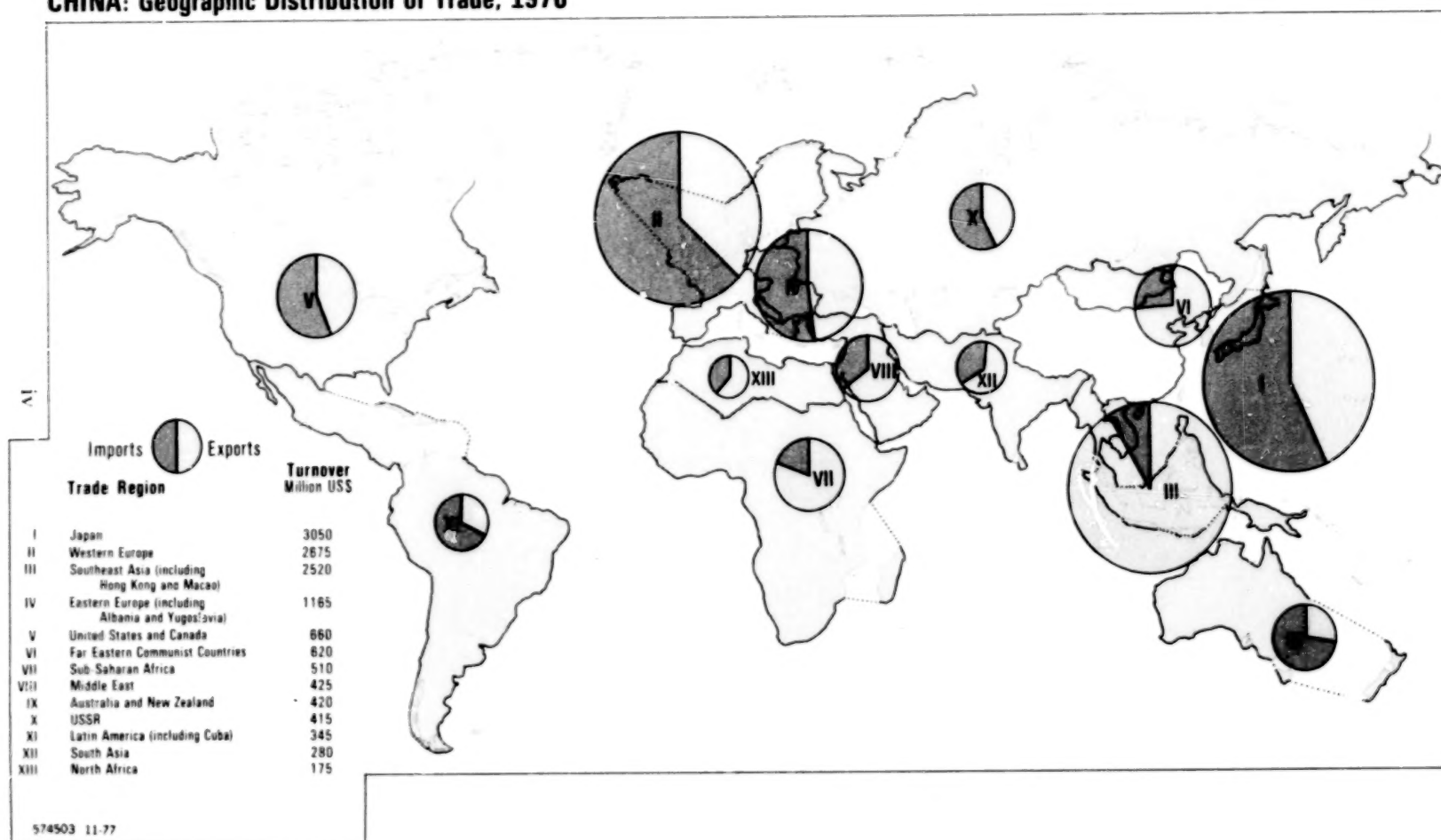
Except where noted, major commodity groupings are as follows: **food-stuffs**, including food, live animals, beverages, and tobacco (Standard International Trade Classification [SITC] sections 0 and 1); **crude materials**, including inedible crude materials, mineral fuels, and animal and vegetable oils and fats (SITC sections 2, 3, and 4); **chemicals** (SITC section 5); **manufactures**, including products classified chiefly by material, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous articles (SITC sections 6, 7, and 8); and **other** (SITC section 9), including unspecified commodities and transactions.

---

\* The value of imports is the value of goods delivered to Chinese docks, including insurance and freight charges. The value of exports is the value of goods loaded onboard ship in Chinese ports.

Figure 1

# CHINA: Geographic Distribution of Trade, 1976



---

## China: International Trade, 1976-77

Central Intelligence Agency  
National Foreign Assessment Center

November 1977

---

### Overview of Trade in 1976

In 1976, a year of political turmoil marked by the deaths of Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung, the People's Republic of China ran a record \$1.2 billion trade surplus. The year began with a spurt of deliveries of industrial supplies and of equipment for complete plants, but lack of agreement within the leadership on the new five-year plan and debate over trade policy inhibited initiatives by the trading corporations. Imports thus collapsed in the second half and totaled only \$6.0 billion for the year. Significantly lower prices for most of China's imports also contributed to the decline in their monetary value last year—the real decline in imports was not nearly as large.

If the political turmoil had a sizable impact on imports last year, it had no apparent effect on China's exports, which remained approximately the same in value but rose perhaps 10 percent in constant dollar terms. Increased sales of textiles, clothing, and light manufactures compensated for a decrease in exports of foodstuffs and crude oil. A decline in crude oil deliveries to Japan

stemmed largely from the refusal of Japanese refiners to buy more, not from the internal Chinese debate over exports of raw materials; oil exports to other areas increased. The severe Tangshan earthquakes in July had only a temporary effect on China's exports, delaying some deliveries and perhaps diverting some foodstuffs exports to the relief effort. Fourth quarter exports, immediately following the earthquakes, probably reached the highest level ever.

### Patterns of Trade

Even with the bulk of import cuts coming in trade with the West, the share of non-Communist countries in China's trade last year was 82 percent, only two points below 1975. The developed countries provided the largest share of PRC imports with shipments of about \$4.1 billion. Shifts in the composition of imports brought about several changes in the ranking of China's major trading partners. Although Sino-Japanese trade fell by 20 percent from the 1975 level, Japan retained its number one position (see figure 1). Sharply lower imports from Western Europe more than offset gains in exports to these countries. West Germany and France kept their third and fourth place rankings while the United Kingdom dropped out of the top 10. A decrease in grain imports cut trade with both Canada and Australia. The following tabulation compares the rankings of China's major trading partners in 1975 and 1976:

	Billion US \$		
	Exports	Imports	Balance
1970.....	2.1	2.2	-0.2
1971.....	2.5	2.3	0.1
1972.....	3.2	2.8	0.3
1973.....	5.1	5.2	-0.2
1974.....	6.7	7.4	-0.8
1975.....	7.2	7.4	-0.2
1976.....	7.2	6.0	1.2

	Total Trade (Million US \$)		Rank	
	1976	1975	1976	1975
Japan .....	3,052	3,828	1	1
Hong Kong .....	1,620	1,405	2	2
West Germany .....	952	796	3	3
France .....	571	584	4	4
Romania .....	453	435	5	8
USSR .....	416	279	6	12
Australia .....	380	441	7	7
United States .....	351	492	8	5
Canada .....	309	490	9	6
Singapore .....	294	295	10	10

The United States fell from fifth to eighth place and China registered its first trade surplus with the United States since 1971 (see figure 2). The drop in Chinese imports from the United States is attributable to the absence of agricultural imports and the completion of deliveries for eight ammonia plants by midyear. US machinery and equipment totaling \$72 million dominated im-

ports while aluminum accounted for another \$29 million.

Sales to Hong Kong and the less developed countries continued to provide the bulk of Chinese foreign exchange earnings. Exports to these areas grew modestly from \$3.2 billion in 1975 to \$3.3 billion in 1976. Hong Kong, the second largest trading partner and major market, accounted for all the increase as exports (including reexports) grew by more than \$200 million, to \$1.6 billion. Exports to and imports from the Third World dipped. Imports of foodstuffs, non-ferrous metals, and petroleum from these countries fell; rubber imports held steady; and textile fibers rose.

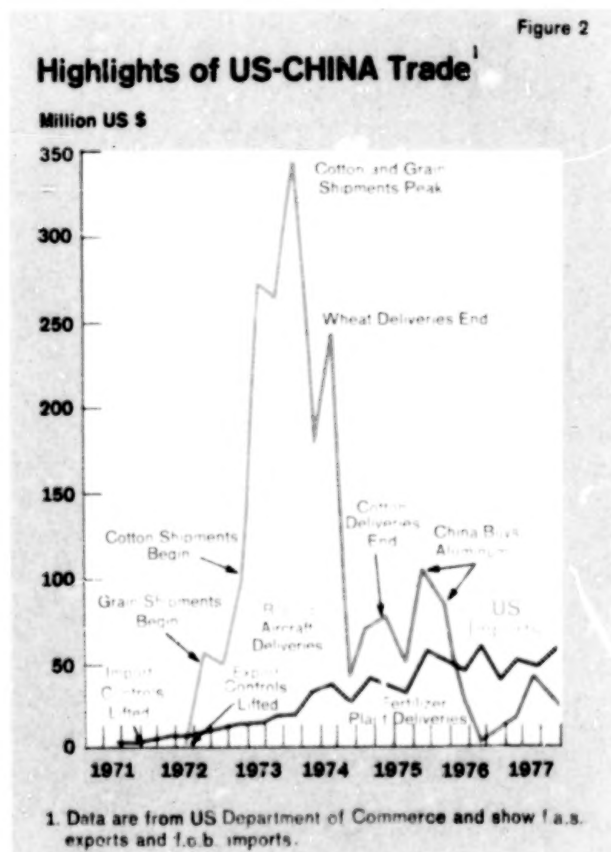
The share of the Communist countries in PRC trade rose to 18 percent last year largely as a result of price increases in Sino-Soviet trade. Analysis of Soviet trade statistics suggests that the quantity of goods traded with China merely regained the level of the 1972-74 period after a dip in 1975.

Goods from the manufacturing sector accounted for more than one-half of China's exports last year. On the import side, the sharp decline in purchases of agricultural products boosted the share of capital goods and industrial supplies despite the drop in the value of these imports (see figure 3).

### Slight Gain in Exports

Economic recovery in Hong Kong and the developed West and a continued softening of prices from 1974 levels boosted demand for China's traditional exports last year (see tables 1 and 2). Exports of foodstuffs declined while exports of light manufactures and consumer goods posted significant increases.

Exports of grains and oilseeds fell from \$860 million in 1975 to \$535 million in 1976. This reflected domestic supply shortages, rising domestic demand, and falling trade prices, which resulted from abundant world supplies. Earnings from other foodstuffs exports—in particular, live animals, meat, fish, fruits and vegetables, tea, and

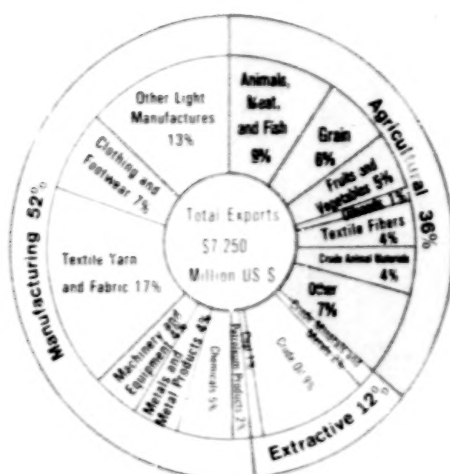




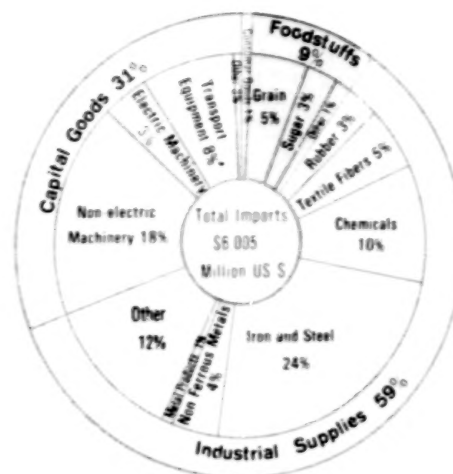
## CHINA: Commodity Composition of Trade

Figure 3

Exports, by Sector of Origin, 1976



Imports, by End Use, 1976



574505 11-77

spices—rose, generally because of increased prices rather than increased volume.

The biggest gainers last year were textile fibers and fabrics, clothing, handicrafts, and other light manufactures. Silk exports increased despite continued Japanese restrictions on imports. Prices for textile fabric exports to the non-Communist countries averaged about 2 percent higher than in 1975, but the Chinese reduced prices on clothing perhaps 10 percent and prices for handicrafts even further.

Exports from the extractive sector fell sharply, both in value and volume. Earnings from crude oil dropped by almost \$100 million. Crude oil deliveries to Japan fell to 6.1 million tons (122,000 b/d) worth about \$540 million from 7.9 million tons (158,000 b/d) worth \$705 million in 1975. Sales of crude and products to Romania, Thailand, and Hong Kong were up, but sales to the Philippines were unchanged because only half the amount of crude under contract was delivered. Other commodities from the extractive sector—coal, crude minerals, and metalliferous ores—also declined, reflecting rising internal demand and difficulties with domestic supplies and the transport sector.

### Import Bill Plummet

A combination of lower volumes and lower prices cut China's import bill by almost \$1.4 billion last year. With few exceptions imports were down across the board. Imports from the non-Communist countries on an f.o.b. basis declined 27 percent in dollar value, but only an estimated 14 percent in real terms (see table 3).

Good harvests in 1975 and some drawing down of stocks permitted the Chinese to reduce grain purchases to 1.9 million tons in 1976, the lowest level since the early 1960s. The bill for wheat came to about \$325 million—less than half the level of 1975. Peking took advantage of sharply lower prices to double the volume of its sugar imports and to diversify its sources of supply to Australia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. The Chinese have made only spotty purchases of soybeans since their large purchases from Brazil and the United States in 1974. China's imports of cotton have declined steadily since reaching a peak of 400,000 tons in 1973. Instead, the Chinese have purchased increasing amounts of synthetic textile fibers and fabrics.

The sharp fall in PRC imports of fertilizer was much more the result of a 40-percent decline in

Table 1

China: Price Changes for Trade With Non-Communist Countries<sup>1</sup>

	Percent	
	1970-76	1975-76
<b>Exports</b> .....	<b>85.0</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>
Sectors of origin .....		
Agriculture .....	75.4	- 0.5
Extraction <sup>2</sup> .....	329.9	- 0.4
Manufacturing .....	70.4	- 9.7
End use .....		
Foodstuffs .....	91.3	1.5
Industrial supplies <sup>2</sup> .....	97.6	- 4.5
Capital goods .....	45.5	- 4.1
Consumer goods .....	60.4	- 16.1
<b>Imports<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>63.1</b>	<b>- 15.7</b>
Sectors of origin .....		
Agriculture .....	144.4	- 19.9
Extraction .....	55.5	- 2.7
Manufacturing .....	54.8	- 15.7
End use .....		
Foodstuffs .....	169.6	- 23.7
Industrial supplies .....	45.1	- 17.0
Capital goods .....	90.0	- 10.0
Consumer goods .....	55.0	- 5.4
<b>Terms of trade</b> .....		
Commodity .....	13.4	12.2
Income .....	130.5	22.9

<sup>1</sup> For methodology, see *China: Real Trends in Trade with Non-Communist Countries Since 1970*, ER 77-10477, October 1977. Percentage changes are derived from Paasche price indexes and reflect 1976 value weights.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crude oil.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimates.

prices than of the moderate decrease in volume. Prices for other industrial supplies that China imports were also down, but not as dramatically. In the case of iron and steel imports, however, an average 15-percent price decline disguised an increase in quantity from 3.9 million tons in 1975 to 4.5 million tons last year. A halving of aluminum deliveries from 400,000 tons to 200,000 tons probably reflected the end of a Chinese stockpiling effort which began in 1975 when prices were depressed. Copper imports were down and rubber purchases remained at about 1975 levels.

Imports of capital goods dropped from \$2.2 billion in 1975 to \$1.8 billion last year. The entire decline can be attributed to transport equipment. Imports of machinery and precision instruments increased marginally as deliveries on whole

plants and equipment purchased during 1973-74 were completed. Aircraft deliveries posted a slight gain, while truck purchases fell by 50 percent. The major reason for the dropoff in transport equipment, however, was the complete halt in purchases of ships after April 1976. Expenditures on ships fell from approximately \$400 million in 1975 to less than \$50 million last year.

Whole plant contracts signed last year totaled only \$185 million compared with about \$365 million in 1975 and the \$1.2 billion peak in 1973.

Table 2

China: Exports to Non-Communist Countries, FOB<sup>1</sup>

	Million US \$	
	1975	1976
<b>Current Dollars</b>		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,015</b>
Sectors of origin .....		
Agriculture .....	2,377	2,308
Extraction .....	910	675
Manufacturing .....	2,512	3,031
End use .....		
Foodstuffs .....	1,930	1,737
Industrial supplies .....	2,722	2,891
Capital goods .....	283	246
Consumer goods .....	866	1,140
<b>1970 Dollars<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,839</b>	<b>3,251</b>
Sectors of origin .....		
Agriculture .....	1,279	1,316
Extraction .....	204	157
Manufacturing .....	1,356	1,779
End use .....		
Foodstuffs .....	996	908
Industrial supplies .....	1,199	1,463
Capital goods .....	181	169
Consumer goods .....	463	711

<sup>1</sup> The sectors of origin and end use categories in this table differ somewhat from the categories found in the appendix. For example, the foodstuffs series includes oilseeds but excludes tobacco; capital goods cover hand tools and precision instruments in addition to machinery and transport equipment. The manufacturing sector includes chemicals, petroleum products, synthetic textile fibers, and other processed goods not included under SITC sections 6, 7, and 8. For a detailed description of procedures see *China: Real Trends in Trade with Non-Communist Countries Since 1970*, ER 77-10477, October 1977.

<sup>2</sup> Constant 1970 dollar values for 1975 are derived from 1970 based price indexes and cannot be derived from price data in Table 1.

Table 3

China: Imports from Non-Communist Countries,  
FOB<sup>1</sup>

	Million US \$	
	1975	1976
<b>Current Dollars</b>		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,865</b>	<b>4,310</b>
Sectors of origin		
Agriculture .....	947	594
Extraction .....	196	189
Manufacturing .....	4,722	3,526
End use		
Foodstuffs .....	639	399
Industrial supplies .....	3,471	2,661
Capital goods .....	1,721	1,223
Consumer goods .....	34	26
<b>1970 Dollars<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,076</b>	<b>2,643</b>
Sectors of origin		
Agriculture .....	338	243
Extraction .....	138	122
Manufacturing .....	2,602	2,278
End use		
Foodstuffs .....	212	148
Industrial supplies .....	1,995	1,834
Capital goods .....	853	644
Consumer goods .....	17	17

<sup>1</sup> The sectors of origin and end use categories in this table differ somewhat from the categories found in the appendix. For example, the foodstuffs series includes oilseeds but excludes tobacco; capital goods cover hand tools and precision instruments in addition to machinery and transport equipment. The manufacturing sector includes chemicals, petroleum products, synthetic textile fibers, and other processed goods not included under SITC sections 6, 7, and 8. For a detailed description of procedures see *China: Real Trends in Trade with Non-Communist Countries Since 1970*, ER 77-10477, October 1977.

<sup>2</sup> Constant 1970 dollar values for 1975 are derived from 1970 based price indexes and cannot be derived from price data in Table 1.

Of the new plant contracts signed last year, most were for (a) petrochemical facilities to produce synthetic rubber and textile fibers and (b) ancillary equipment for the Wuhan steel mill.

### Outlook for 1977

In line with the Hua regime's commitment to an active foreign trade policy, 1977 will be a year of rebuilding for PRC foreign trade. Trade will recover from the depressed level of 1976, but will

likely fall short of \$14 billion. Imports and exports will each be up about the same amount, yielding another sizable surplus—perhaps as much as \$1 billion. Even though major repayments on complete plant credits continue this year, the trade surplus and larger net drawings on grain credits should leave China's balance of payments in a healthy position.

### Trade to the Forefront

Since the ouster of the "Gang of Four" last fall the new leadership has stressed the importance of foreign trade in advancing China's economic development. Quotations from Mao have been invoked in support of expanding trade and importing foreign technology. The principle of self-reliance has been retained, but clearly excludes autarky. These themes have been echoed in a number of national economic conferences throughout the first 10 months of 1977. At the foreign trade conference held in Peking in July, foreign trade workers were urged to "do a still better job in importing advanced technology and equipment," and to "grasp well the work of exporting." Improvement in the quality and packaging of export goods has also been called for, and efforts are under way to improve port efficiency. On the financial side, Peking may be considering a more liberal policy toward foreign credits. Stated policy still precludes direct borrowing or joint ventures. Visits by Bank of China delegations to Japan and Western Europe, however, have raised the possibility that China may be seeking credits of more than five years and may be considering direct loans.

Translating these new policy guidelines into practice has been slow. The economy is recovering from last year's setbacks and revisions of the five-year plan (1976-80) were probably still under way at midyear. In addition to problems in setting priorities for capital imports, the need for large-scale agricultural purchases in 1977 has likely delayed the launching of a new round of whole plant purchases until early next year. A major concern for Peking will be to avoid a repetition of the balance of payments problems that hit in 1974. Therefore, the pace of plant

purchases will be tied to China's success in expanding exports, its need for agricultural imports, and its willingness to increase the use of credits.

#### **Modest Export Growth Expected**

Again, as in 1976, petroleum will account for a smaller share of China's exports. Problems of price and refining characteristics—much of the oil produced in China has a high wax content—continue to hamper the marketing of Chinese crude; the volume of exports may only match last year's total. Japan, the major market, has contracted for 6.5 million tons (130,000 b/d)—400,000 tons (8,000 b/d) more than the amount delivered last year. A Philippine contract calls for delivery of 900,000 tons (18,000 b/d) of crude; however, deliveries in past years have fallen well short of planned amounts. No new contract with Thailand has been signed, and any increases to North Korea and Romania will probably be small. Price boosts taken in line with OPEC increases will raise the value of crude oil exports, but only if actual deliveries are close to the contracted volume.

Virtually all the growth in exports in 1977 will be in non-oil goods, particularly manufactures. Sluggish economic recovery in the West will hold down demand for Chinese goods and supply shortages resulting from last year's economic disruptions may hamper some export sales. In addition, pressures are growing in a number of developed countries to restrict imports of Chinese textiles. Japan continues to restrict silk imports, and Australia and Canada have placed limits on textiles.

The 1977 spring Canton fair was a fairly good one. Some goods, particularly foodstuffs, were in short supply, but the large across-the-board price hikes imposed at the 1976 fall fair were not repeated. The Chinese were eager to do business and were quite amenable to buyers' requests on labeling styles and packaging. These trends appear to be continuing at the current fall fair as part of China's export drive. With the partial recovery of domestic production, shortages should be alleviated.

Thus far in 1977, incomplete trade returns for 22 of China's largest non-Communist trading partners plus the USSR show a 13-percent increase in exports. The rate of increase will moderate during the second half of the year because Chinese exports will probably not match the strong showing of the last two quarters in 1976 (see figure 4). For the year as a whole, Chinese exports will probably grow about 5 percent over 1976.

#### **Agricultural Imports Escalate**

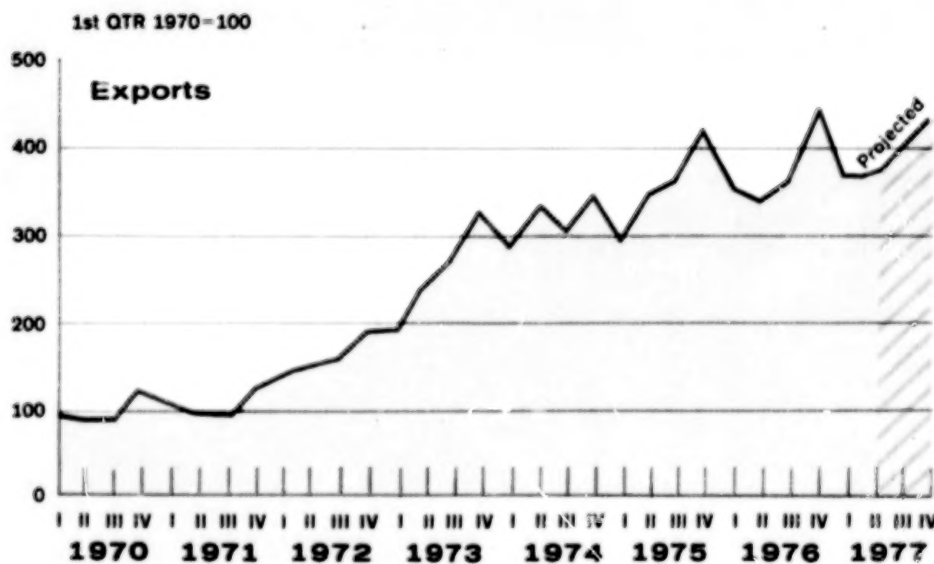
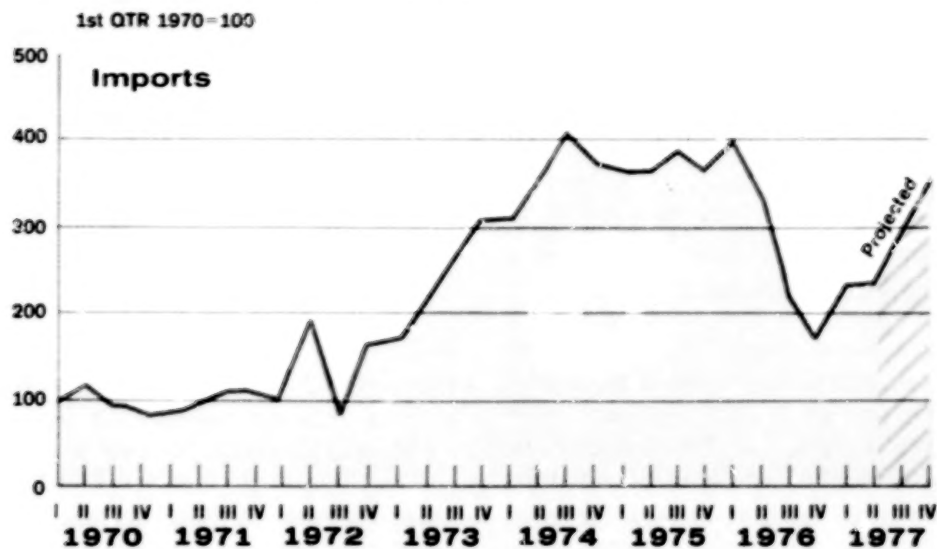
Rising purchases of agricultural products will be the major factor in the recovery of imports in 1977. Unlike the 1973-74 period, low world prices will hold down China's import bill. Total imports of agricultural products may top \$1.5 billion this year, more than double the level of last year. Contracts for wheat total more than 11 million tons, of which about 7 million tons worth an estimated \$700 million are scheduled for delivery in 1977. Sugar imports may exceed 1 million tons, cotton purchases will be higher, and Peking is again importing substantial quantities of soybeans and edible oils. Mediocre PRC harvests in 1977 will probably keep agricultural imports at high levels in 1978.

Imports of industrial supplies will edge higher this year. Domestic economic recovery should increase demand for imports, and most world commodity prices will be higher. Iron and steel imports will reach record levels to compensate for the poor performance of China's steel industry last year. Nonferrous metals imports, particularly copper and aluminum, will be up, although depressed copper prices will hold down import values. Rubber prices are higher this year, and fertilizer imports will rise in both price and quantity.

Machinery and equipment imports will drop again this year, to the \$1.0 billion to \$1.5 billion range. The marked slowdown in deliveries of equipment for whole plants, which began late last year as contracts were completed, is the major factor in the decline. Imports of oil-drilling and exploration equipment remain strong. In addition to the delivery of a second offshore drilling rig

Figure 4

# **CHINA: Index of Trade With Leading Non-Communist Trade Partners<sup>1</sup>**



1. Consisting of the Big Seven countries plus The Netherlands, Hong Kong, and Singapore. These countries normally account for nearly 70 percent of both exports to and imports from non-Communist countries.



from Singapore, China has purchased two additional offshore rigs for delivery this year. Transport equipment imports will be up. Aircraft deliveries continue, and Peking is again purchasing used ships, taking advantage of bargain prices to beef up its merchant fleet in anticipation of an expansion of trade. Negotiations for complete plants have stepped up, but only three contracts worth \$60 million have been signed. The pace of new orders for major equipment has perked up this year. Contracts worth more than \$150 million have been signed for such items as light aircraft, compressors, marine diesels, and mining equipment, largely for 1978 delivery.

Partial trade returns show Chinese imports from its major trading partners down 26 percent from comparable periods in 1976 when deliveries were running at a healthy clip. This trend will be reversed in the second half of the year, with total imports for 1977 expected to be up perhaps 7 percent over last year. Chinese imports fell sharply in the last two quarters of 1976 whereas the bulk of the grain imports and large amounts of metals are scheduled for delivery in second half 1977 (see figure 4).

#### **Major Trading Partners in 1977**

Japan will recover some lost ground in 1977 and will remain far and away China's largest supplier and its second largest export market. A 7-percent boost and the modest increase in planned deliveries will raise the value of PRC crude oil exports by about \$75 million. Non-oil exports to Japan will also show some gains this

year. Recovery of fertilizer imports and delivery of more than 4 million tons of steel will highlight the growth in imports from Japan. A slump in machinery imports, attributable to the completion of most plant contracts, will hold total imports below the 1975 peak. Negotiations continue on a long-term Sino-Japanese agreement on the exchange of Chinese crude oil and coal for Japanese steel and capital goods. Japan's reluctance to accept larger quantities of Chinese crude may scuttle this second attempt at a long-term agreement or result in an agreement with only vague goals for imports of PRC oil.

Sino-US trade will probably slip further in 1977. Chinese exports will be around last year's total. PRC imports may dip to around \$125 million. US machinery, led by oilfield equipment, will dominate imports. Cotton imports will resume late in the year, and small quantities of US aluminum, fertilizer, soybeans, and soybean oil will be imported.

Chinese exports to Western Europe have leveled off in 1977 while imports will fall due to the slump in whole plant deliveries. Imports from Australia and Canada will rise sharply with the delivery of grain, sugar, and metals. Likewise, imports from less developed countries will rise, led by agricultural products and nonferrous metals. Hong Kong continues to be China's largest market and the source of more than \$1.5 billion in annual export earnings. Exports to Hong Kong were up moderately in first half 1977.

APPENDIX  
STATISTICAL TABLES  
Table A-1

China: Balance of Trade <sup>1</sup>

Million US \$

	Total Trade				Communist Countries				Non-Communist Countries			
	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance
1950	1,210	620	590	30	350	210	140	70	860	410	450	-40
1951	1,900	780	1,120	-340	975	465	515	-50	920	315	605	-290
1952	1,890	875	1,015	-140	1,315	605	710	-105	575	270	305	-35
1953	2,295	1,040	1,255	-215	1,555	670	885	-215	740	370	370	0
1954	2,350	1,060	1,290	-230	1,735	765	970	-205	615	295	320	-25
1955	3,035	1,375	1,660	-285	2,250	950	1,300	-350	785	425	360	65
1956	3,120	1,635	1,485	150	2,055	1,045	1,010	35	1,065	590	475	115
1957	3,055	1,615	1,440	175	1,965	1,085	880	205	1,090	530	560	-30
1958	3,765	1,940	1,825	115	2,380	1,280	1,100	180	1,385	660	725	-65
1959	4,290	2,230	2,060	170	2,980	1,615	1,365	250	1,310	615	695	-80
1960	3,990	1,960	2,030	-70	2,620	1,335	1,285	50	1,370	625	745	-120
1961	3,015	1,525	1,490	35	1,685	965	715	250	1,335	560	775	-215
1962	2,670	1,520	1,150	370	1,410	915	490	425	1,265	605	660	-55
1963	2,775	1,575	1,200	375	1,250	820	430	390	1,525	755	770	-15
1964	3,220	1,750	1,470	280	1,100	710	390	320	2,120	1,040	1,080	-40
1965	3,880	2,035	1,845	190	1,165	650	515	135	2,715	1,385	1,330	55
1966	4,245	2,210	2,035	175	1,090	585	505	80	3,155	1,625	1,530	95
1967	3,915	1,960	1,955	5	830	485	345	140	3,085	1,475	1,610	-135
1968	3,785	1,960	1,825	135	840	500	340	160	2,945	1,460	1,485	-25
1969	3,895	2,060	1,835	225	785	490	295	195	3,110	1,570	1,540	30
1970	4,325	2,080	2,245	-165	860	480	380	100	3,465	1,600	1,865	-265
1971	4,765	2,455	2,310	145	1,085	585	500	85	3,680	1,870	1,810	60
1972	6,000	3,150	2,850	300	1,275	740	535	205	4,725	2,410	2,315	95
1973	10,300	5,075	5,225	-150	1,710	1,000	710	290	8,590	4,075	4,515	-440
1974	14,080	6,660	7,420	-760	2,435	1,430	1,010	420	11,645	5,230	6,415	-1,185
1975	14,575	7,180	7,395	-215	2,390	1,380	1,010	370	12,185	5,800	6,385	-585
1976	13,255	7,250	6,005	1,245	2,345	1,240	1,105	135	10,915	6,015	4,900	1,115

<sup>1</sup> Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table A-2

China: Trade By Area and Country <sup>1</sup>

Million US\$

Area and Country	1975				1976			
	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,575</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>- 215</b>	<b>13,255</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>1,245</b>
<b>Non-Communist Countries</b> .....	<b>12,185</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>- 585</b>	<b>10,915</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>1,115</b>
<b>Developed Countries</b> .....	<b>8,100</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>-2,860</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>-1,415</b>
East Asia and Pacific ..	4,305	1,565	2,740	-1,175	3,470	1,420	2,050	-630
Of which:								
Australia .....	441	86	355	-269	380	102	278	-176
Japan .....	3,828	1,459	2,369	-910	3,052	1,306	1,746	-440
Western Europe <sup>2</sup> .....	2,810	840	1,970	-1,130	2,675	985	1,690	-705
Of which:								
Belgium-Luxem-								
bourg .....	94	39	55	-16	92	46	46	0
France .....	584	150	434	-284	571	169	402	-233
Italy .....	280	112	168	-56	278	135	143	-8
Netherlands .....	223	70	153	-83	124	78	46	32
Norway .....	131	7	124	-117	28	7	21	-14
Sweden .....	88	41	47	-6	79	44	35	9
Switzerland .....	92	27	65	-38	92	32	60	-28
United Kingdom .....	316	112	204	-92	277	136	141	-5
West Germany .....	796	195	601	-406	952	236	716	-480
North America .....	985	215	770	-555	660	290	370	-80
Of which:								
United States .....	492	158	334	-176	351	202	149	53
Canada .....	490	55	435	-380	309	90	219	-129
<b>Less Developed</b>								
<b>Countries</b> .....	<b>2,650</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>925</b>
Southeast Asia .....	835	680	155	525	860	660	200	460
Of which:								
Indonesia .....	199	194	5	189	125	125	Negl	125
Malaysia .....	161	106	55	51	146	97	49	48
Singapore .....	295	251	44	207	294	254	40	214
South Asia .....	335	210	125	85	280	180	100	80
Of which:								
Iran .....	79	51	28	23	95	89	6	83
Pakistan .....	65	51	14	37	80	62	18	44
Sri Lanka .....	157	89	68	21	66	6	60	-54
Middle East .....	450	320	130	190	425	275	150	125
Of which:								
Iraq .....	136	65	71	-6	91	41	50	-9
Kuwait .....	56	52	4	48	75	64	11	53
Syria .....	65	39	26	13	79	31	48	-17
North Africa .....	210	130	80	50	175	110	65	45
Of which:								
Egypt .....	73	50	23	27	98	39	59	-20
Morocco .....	31	24	7	17	22	19	3	16
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	520	390	130	260	510	410	100	310
Of which:								
Nigeria .....	71	63	8	55	113	108	5	103
Sudan .....	83	42	41	1	52	26	27	-1
Tanzania .....	87	71	16	55	53	38	15	23

Footnotes at end of table.



Table A-2 (continued)

China: Trade By Area and Country <sup>1</sup>

Million US\$

Area and Country	1975				1976			
	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance
<b>Non-Communist</b>								
<b>Countries (continued)</b>								
<b>Less Developed</b>								
<b>Countries (continued)</b>								
Latin America .....	295	45	250	-205	205	55	150	-95
Of which:								
Argentina .....	23	1	22	-21	3	Negl	3	-3
Brazil .....	75	1	74	-73	10	Negl	10	-10
Chile .....	18	4	14	-10	66	16	50	-34
Peru .....	78	8	70	-62	70	15	55	-40
<b>Hong Kong and Macao <sup>2</sup> ..</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,600</b>
Of which:								
Hong Kong .....	1,405	1,372	33	1,339	1,620	1,590	30	1,560
<b>Communist Countries .....</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>135</b>
USSR .....	279	150	129	21	416	178	238	-60
Eastern Europe .....	1,010	485	525	-40	985	435	550	-115
Of which:								
Czechoslovakia .....	128	58	70	-12	120	50	70	-20
East Germany .....	220	103	117	-14	200	96	104	-8
Hungary .....	97	56	41	15	71	31	40	-9
Poland .....	103	43	60	-17	106	40	66	-26
Romania .....	435	215	220	-5	453	201	252	-51
Far East <sup>4</sup> .....	740	540	200	340	620	460	160	300
Other <sup>5</sup> .....	355	200	155	45	320	165	155	10

<sup>1</sup> Data for individual countries are rounded to the nearest \$1 million. All other data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

<sup>2</sup> Including Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta.

<sup>3</sup> Including entrepot trade with third countries; Hong Kong reexports to third countries of \$351 million in 1975 and \$493 million in 1976 reexports to China of \$28 million in 1975 and \$25 million in 1976.

<sup>4</sup> Including North Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

<sup>5</sup> Including Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Albania.

Table A-3

China: Commodity Composition of Exports, by Area <sup>1</sup>

Million US \$

	1975					1976				
	Total	Devel- oped	Less Devel- oped	Hong Kong <sup>2</sup> and Macao	Com- munist	Total	Devel- oped	Less Devel- oped	Hong Kong <sup>2</sup> and Macao	Com- munist
<b>Total Exports</b> .....	<b>7,180</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,240</b>
<b>Foodstuffs</b> .....	<b>2,125</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>300</b>
Of which:										
Live animals .....	215	...	...	215	...	230	...	...	230	...
Meat and fish .....	415	170	35	150	60	430	180	60	170	20
Eggs and dairy products .....	65	5	10	50	...	65	10	10	50	...
Grains .....	720	30	400	90	200	450	25	160	85	180
Fruits and vegetables .....	360	140	45	110	65	385	170	65	115	35
Tea and spices .....	100	30	50	10	10	140	45	65	15	10
Tobacco .....	35	15	10	...	10	35	15	15	5	...
<b>Crude materials</b> .....	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>310</b>
Of which:										
Hides and skins, undressed ....	30	20	...	...	10	30	30	...	...	...
Oilseeds .....	140	110	20	5	5	85	65	5	10	5
Textile fibers .....	250	165	5	40	40	285	195	10	50	30
Crude minerals .....	120	50	40	10	20	65	45	5	10	10
Metalliferous ores .....	60	30	...	...	30	45	40	...	...	5
Crude animal materials .....	230	105	40	50	35	260	150	25	65	20
Coal .....	130	15	...	...	115	95	10	5	...	80
Crude oil .....	760	705	35	...	20	665	540	60	...	60
Petroleum products .....	150	10	10	55	75	175	15	25	65	75
Fixed vegetable oils .....	40	15	5	15	5	40	15	5	15	5
<b>Chemicals</b> .....	<b>300</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
Of which:										
Medicinal products .....	60	10	25	20	5	40	10	15	20	...
Essential oils and soap .....	35	15	10	5	5	45	25	10	5	5
<b>Manufactures</b> .....	<b>2,740</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>535</b>
Of which:										
Leather and dressed skins .....	50	35	5	5	5	65	50	...	10	...
Paper .....	65	5	30	30	...	65	5	20	30	5
Textile yarn and fabrics .....	1,065	330	310	200	225	1,235	340	325	350	225
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	140	25	50	55	10	150	30	60	60	...
Iron and steel .....	85	...	45	15	25	105	10	55	15	25
Nonferrous metals .....	120	75	10	5	30	90	40	10	5	35
Metal products .....	105	5	70	20	10	105	10	70	25	5
Nonelectric machinery .....	155	5	90	25	35	140	10	55	25	50
Electric machinery .....	55	5	35	10	5	75	5	40	20	10
Transport equipment .....	130	5	60	...	65	70	5	50	...	15
Clothing .....	345	140	65	45	95	420	170	105	70	80
Footwear .....	55	20	10	10	15	65	20	20	10	15
Handicrafts and light manufactures .....	190	75	40	40	35	320	155	80	55	25
<b>Other</b> .....	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the Less Developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

<sup>2</sup> Including Hong Kong reexports of PRC or goods to third countries.

Table A-4  
China: Commodity Composition of Imports, by Area<sup>1</sup>

Million US \$

	1975					1976				
	Total	Devel- oped	Less Devel- oped	Hong Kong <sup>2</sup> and Macao	Com- munist	Total	Devel- oped	Less Devel- oped	Hong Kong <sup>2</sup> and Macao	Com- munist
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>7,395</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,105</b>
<b>Foodstuffs</b> .....	<b>885</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>115</b>	...	<b>90</b>
Of which:										
Grains .....	675	585	85	...	5	325	290	35	...	...
Fruits and vegetables .....	35	...	20	...	15	5	...	5	...	...
Sugar .....	145	15	50	5	80	200	60	55	...	85
<b>Crude materials</b> .....	<b>1,040</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>200</b>
Of which:										
Oilseeds .....	15	...	15	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Crude rubber, natural .....	145	...	135	...	10	150	...	135	...	15
Crude rubber, synthetic ....	10	10	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Wood pulp .....	50	50	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...
Textile fibers, natural .....	260	95	165	...	...	190	15	175	...	...
Textile fibers, synthetic .....	95	95	...	...	...	115	115	...	...	...
Crude fertilizers, minerals ..	30	5	10	...	15	40	...	30	...	5
Metalliferous ores and scrap .....	125	35	15	5	70	125	25	15	...	85
Crude animal and vegetable materials .....	20	...	10	5	5	20	...	5	10	5
Petroleum and products ....	105	...	105	...	...	45	...	45	...	...
Animal fats and oil .....	15	15	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Fixed vegetable oils .....	15	...	15	...	...	10	5	5	...	...
<b>Chemicals</b> .....	<b>825</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>15</b>	...	<b>65</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>35</b>	...	<b>110</b>
Of which:										
Elements and compounds ..	260	245	10	...	5	210	210	...	...	5
Dyeing materials .....	25	25	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...
Fertilizers, manufactured <sup>3</sup> ..	405	360	5	...	40	230	100	30	...	95
Plastic materials .....	70	70	...	...	...	90	85	...	...	...
<b>Manufactures</b> .....	<b>4,595</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>670</b>
Of which:										
Paper and paperboard .....	80	75	...	...	5	45	40	...	...	...
Textile yarn and fabric .....	85	80	...	5	...	125	115	5	...	...
Nonmetallic mineral pro- ducts .....	20	15	...	...	5	15	10	...	5	...
Iron and steel .....	1,550	1,430	...	...	115	1,445	1,335	5	...	100
Nonferrous metals .....	450	290	140	...	20	260	110	130	...	20
Metal products, industrial ..	125	120	5	...	...	90	80	...	...	10
Nonelectric machinery .....	1,055	900	...	...	155	1,090	905	...	...	185
Electric machinery .....	210	180	...	...	30	210	185	...	...	25
Transport equipment .....	890	630	...	...	260	470	190	15	...	265
Precision instruments .....	50	40	...	...	10	60	40	...	5	15
Watches and clocks .....	15	15	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
<b>Other</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	...	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	...	<b>35</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the Less Developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

<sup>2</sup> Including Hong Kong reexports of third country goods to China.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

Table A-5

China: Commodity Composition of Exports to Selected Countries, 1976<sup>1</sup>

Million US \$

SITC Nomenclature <sup>2</sup>	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Lux	Switzerland	Spain	Sweden	Hong Kong <sup>3</sup>	Singapore	East Africa <sup>4</sup>	USSR
Total	1,206	202	80	101	136	236	189	135	78	46	32	41	44	1,500	254	48	178
Foodstuffs	236	24	9	9	25	53	43	13	18	11	5	19	10	894	75	4	31
Of which																	
Live animals (00)														221			
Meat (01)	12				8		29	10	3	1	1	17		90	7		4
Dairy products (02)	6													47	2		1
Fish (03)	74	7	1	4	2	2	1		2	1			1	78	2		
Rice (042)	1													1	65	2	NA
Fruits and vegetables (05)	87	6	7	2	6	33	2	2	7	5	3		7	113	33		18
Tees and spices (07)	5	8	1	2	8	4	7		3	1	1	2	1	16	11		7
Tobacco (12)	10						1		2					6	4		
Crude materials	661	41	4	7	40	78	30	89	17	12	9	4	9	509	18		18
Of which																	
Oilseeds (22)	51		1		1	2	1		2			1	1	11	3		
Silk (261)	70	4		NA	2	2	9	42			4			13			
Crude minerals (27)	27	2		1	2	6	1	1	1	1			1	7			10
Tungsten (28342)		2			1	8	3										NA
Crude animal materials (29)	33	24	1	2	13	42	7	3	9	2	4		1	64	9		2
Coal (32)	11																
Crude oil (331)	541																
Petroleum and products (332)	11			1				1						82	2		
Chemicals	43	18	2	5	13	18	18	8	7	2	4	2	1	81	15	1	
Of which																	
Essential oils (55)	2	4			3	2	9	1	1		1			6	4		
Bases and turpentine (5996)	21	1		NA	4	5	2	3	2	1				1			
Manufactures	229	117	72	74	57	75	75	44	34	20	13	16	24	821	145	41	78
Of which																	
Cotton fabrics (652)	20	35	11	NA	9	4	12	2	13		3		3	89	19		NA
Silk fabrics (6531)	38	1		NA	1	2	3	7			1			6			12
Rugs and carpets (657)	15	6		NA	7	10	3	1		2	1	1		8	1		NA
Mineral products (66)	10	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	57	10	4	
Iron and steel (67)	1										2			4	15	3	1
Tin (69)	2	13		1		5	4	1	6					1			NA
Machinery (7)		1	1	1	14		1	1						44	18	26	
Clothing (84)	44	18	39	17	4	19	6	2	3	1	3	1	7	72	10		40
Footwear (85)	2	3		6		1	3	2	1					9	3		10
Works of art (886)	5	12		NA		1	1			1							
Basketwork (8922)	15	10	1	NA	4	10	6	6	4	2	1	3		19	2		NA
Other commodities and transactions	8	3	2	6		18			1	1				4			38

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese exports, i.e., because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. NA indicates that commodity detail was not available at the time of printing.

<sup>2</sup> Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC

nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

<sup>3</sup> Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin reexported from Hong Kong to other countries.

<sup>4</sup> Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

Table A-6

China: Commodity Composition of Imports From Selected Countries, 1976<sup>1</sup>

Million US \$

SITC Nomenclature <sup>2</sup>	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Lux	Switzerland	Spain	Sweden	Hong Kong <sup>3</sup>	Singapore	East Africa	USSR
Total	1,746	149	219	278	141	718	402	143	46	46	80	30	35	30	40	15	238
Foodstuffs			180	191			1							1	1	6	
Of which:																	
Wheat (041)			180	131													
Sugar (06)				60													
Crude materials	96	14	35	33	15	11	5	2		2				8	13	17	11
Of which:																	
Natural rubber (2311)																16	
Synthetic rubber (2312)	4																
Woodpulp (25)	2	1	33											8	1		
Cotton (263)																	10
Synthetic fibers (266)	71	8			15	11		2									
Steel scrap (282)		5															
Chemicals	214	11			7	36	10	48	24	21	10			2	1		3
Of which:																	
Ammonium chloride (31412)	18																
Fertilizers (56) <sup>4</sup>	71					2	2	8	11	6							
Plastic materials (58)	38	2			1	10	1	21	7	6							
Manufactures	1,430	123	34	54	117	604	385	33	21	22	30	19	26	14	14		178
Of which:																	
Paperboard (64)	14													6			
Synthetic fabrics (65)	91				7	3	2	10		1					4		
Iron and steel pipe (678)	170	12		NA	9	341	23	12				11	2				4
Iron and steel, ore	685			47	7	30	12	12	6	6		6	2				9
Copper (692)								1									
Aluminum (6947)	9	30	18	NA	2	18	1										
Nonferrous, res (69)			4	7	1	1											1
Power generating machine (711)	22	54			4	4	46	23			6		2				58
Machine tools (7151)	34	1			2	17	1	4			17						
Construction and mining equipment (7184)	2	2	1		1	7	3	1	1								
Nonelectric machinery, gen	110	30			10	180	182	14	8	6	9		10	1			12
Electric machinery, gen (72)	55	4	1		11	30	48	11	3	4	4		1				1
Trucks (7323-4)	44	6			1												22
Aircraft (734)		1			37	3	10										60
Ships (735)	34							1								13	
Precision instruments (861-5)	9	2			3	6	11	1			5		1	6			1
Watches and clocks (94)	4							1			8						
Other commodities and transactions	7					2	1			1						8	35

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese imports, c.i.f. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. NA indicates that commodity detail was not available at time of printing.

<sup>2</sup> Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased, and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more

precise descriptions. Residual categories for "Iron and steel" and "Nonelectric machinery" are derived by deducting specified items from divisions 67 and 71, respectively, of the SITC.

<sup>3</sup> Includes reexports of third country goods through Hong Kong to China.

<sup>4</sup> Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

15

Table A-7

China: Destination of PRC Reexports  
Through Hong Kong

	Million US \$	
	1975	1976
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>351</b>	<b>493</b>
Indonesia .....	56	82
Singapore .....	48	52
United States .....	28	50
Japan .....	27	46
Taiwan .....	26	39
Switzerland .....	28	20
Thailand .....	11	19
Australia .....	10	18
Canada .....	6	12
Vietnam .....	4	10
West Germany .....	7	10
Nigeria .....	4	9
Other .....	96	126

Table A-8

China: Commodity Composition of PRC Reexports  
Through Hong Kong

	Million US \$	
	1975	1976
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>351</b>	<b>493</b>
Foodstuffs .....	30	46
Fish .....	10	22
Fruits and vegetables .....	20	24
Crude vegetable materials .....	38	57
Textiles .....	76	96
Clothing .....	24	38
Other manufactures .....	25	41
Other goods .....	158	215

Table A-9

## China: Imports of Grain and Chemical Fertilizer

	Grain		Chemical Fertilizer <sup>1</sup>	
	Million Metric Tons	Million US \$	Million Metric Tons <sup>2</sup>	Million US \$
1966 .....	5.6	400	2.5	155
1967 .....	4.1	295	4.3	200
1968 .....	4.4	305	4.0	200
1969 .....	3.9	260	4.1	205
1970 .....	4.6	280	4.3	230
1971 .....	3.0	205	4.2	200
1972 .....	4.8	345	4.2	190
1973 .....	7.7	840	4.1	220
1974 .....	7.0	1,180	3.0	230
1975 .....	3.3	675	2.9	455
1976 .....	1.9	325	2.5	230

<sup>1</sup> Excludes phosphate rock.<sup>2</sup> In product weight.

Table A-10

China: Partial Trade Returns, 1977<sup>1</sup>

Million US \$

Country	Period	Exports			Imports		
		1976	1977	Percent Change	1976	1977	Percent Change
United States .....	Jan-Aug	138	136	-1	124	82	-34
Switzerland .....	Jan-Aug	25	26	4	40	34	-15
Japan .....	Jan-Jul	602	844	40	1,212	1,006	-17
France .....	Jan-Jul	112	112	0	275	51	-81
United Kingdom .....	Jan-Jul	86	107	24	94	54	-43
Canada .....	Jan-Jun	37	38	3	112	170	52
Australia .....	Jan-Jun	46	64	39	140	92	-34
Austria .....	Jan-Jun	9	8	-11	5	8	60
Denmark .....	Jan-Jun	12	14	17	9	3	-67
Finland .....	Jan-Jun	5	6	20	13	8	-38
West Germany .....	Jan-Jun	127	129	2	385	211	-46
Italy .....	Jan-Jun	76	75	-1	73	20	-73
Norway .....	Jan-Jun	4	5	25	17	20	18
Spain .....	Jan-Jun	29	19	-34	11	7	-36
Hong Kong .....	Jan-Jun	729	787	8	11	16	45
Singapore .....	Jan-Jun	127	132	4	13	18	38
Philippines .....	Jan-Jun	29	30	3	21	72	243
USSR .....	Jan-Jun	85	66	-22	86	60	-30
Belgium-Luxembourg	Jan-May	23	15	-35	23	8	-65
Netherlands .....	Jan-May	36	36	0	26	9	-65
Sweden .....	Jan-May	19	25	32	14	8	-43
New Zealand .....	Jan-Apr	4	6	50	5	14	180
Malaysia .....	Jan-Apr	43	40	-7	14	34	143
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>-26</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unadjusted trading partner returns.

**Table A-11**  
**China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports**

Nation/Firm	Type	Value (Million US \$)	Contract Signed	Comple- tion	Comment
<b>1975 Contracts</b>		<b>364</b>			
<b>Japan</b>		<b>38</b>			
Nippon Seiko	Spherical bearings	3	Apr 75	1976	Progress payments
Koyo Seiko	Cylindrical bearings	8	Apr 75	1976	Progress payments
Ibigawa	Laminated board	1	Jul 75	NA	
Ataka	Air separation	11	Nov 75	1977	Progress payments; 35,000 m <sup>3</sup> /hr capacity
Mitsubishi	Friction materials	15	Dec 75	NA	
<b>West Germany</b>		<b>90</b>			
Linde	Benzene	20	Jul 75	NA	
Krupp	Dimethylterephthalate	50	Dec 75	NA	Progress payments; 90,000 t/yr capacity
Uhde	Ethanol	20	Dec 75	NA	100,000 MT/yr capacity
<b>United Kingdom</b>		<b>200</b>			
Rolls Royce	Jet engine plant	200	Dec 75	1980	50 jet engines plus manufacturing fa- cility and testing equipment
<b>Italy</b>		<b>36</b>			
Mecaniche Moderne	Detergent	1	Sep 75	NA	Progress payments
Eurotechnica	Detergent alkalation	35	Oct 75	NA	Deferred payments
<b>1976 Contracts</b>		<b>185</b>			
<b>Japan</b>		<b>146</b>			
Japan Gasoline	Aromatics complex	36	Jan 76	NA	Japan Ex-Im Bank financing
Japan Synthetic Rubber	Styrene-butadiene rubber	27	Feb 76	NA	5-year Japan Ex-Im Bank financing; 240,000 MT/yr capacity
Kyokuto Boeki Kaisha	Hot scarfer	2	Mar 76	NA	Progress payments
Teijin	Polyester/polymer	40	Mar 76	NA	5-year Japan Ex-Im Bank financing; 80,000 MT/yr capacity
Nakajima Seiki	Wallpaper plant	1	Apr 76	NA	
Nippon Steel	Desulfurization plant	26	Jun 76	NA	
Mitsui	Cinder pelletizing	14	Aug 76	NA	
<b>West Germany</b>		<b>31</b>			
BASF	Diethylhexanol	24	Mar 76	NA	50,000 MT/yr capacity
Kraus Maffei	High reactive lime	7	Aug 76	NA	
<b>Italy</b>		<b>8</b>			
Nuovo Pignone	Centrifugal compressors technology	8	Jun 76	NA	
<b>Finland</b>		<b>NA</b>			
Tamglass	Automobile glass plant	NA	Jun 76	NA	
<b>1977 Contracts</b>		<b>59</b>			
<b>Japan</b>		<b>20</b>			
Chiyoda	Natural gas refining	20	Nov 77	1980	5-year Japan Ex-Im Bank financing
<b>West Germany</b>		<b>39</b>			
Zimmer	Polyester fiber and film	12	Jun 77	1980	
Lurgi	Terephthalic acid	27	Jun 77	1980	US technology from AMOCO



